

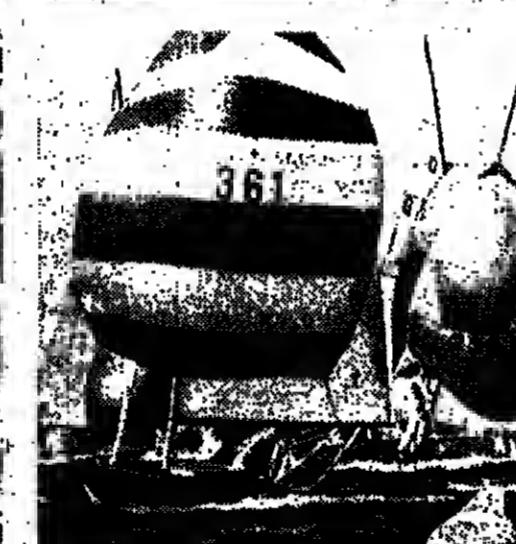
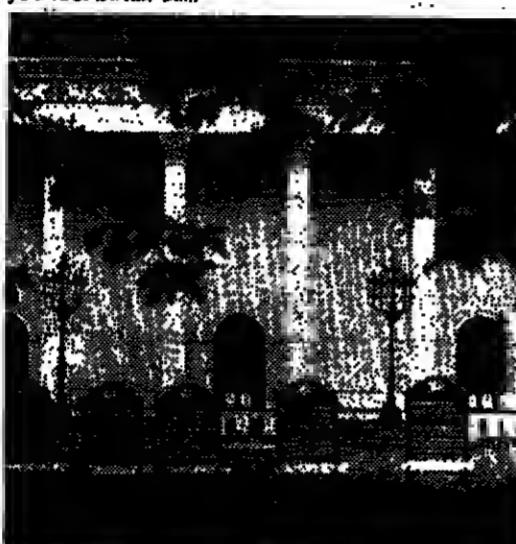
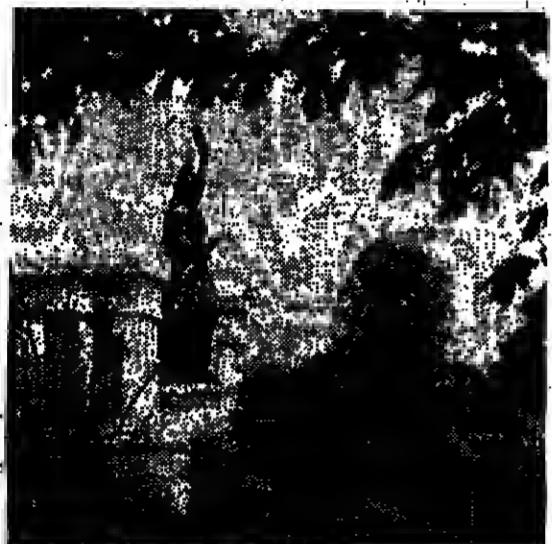


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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Nixon's new China policy shows courage but it has its risks

The reaction to President Nixon's announcement of his intention to visit China in the near future has ranged widely, from applause and approval to suspicion and rejection.

The President has taken his unusual and undoubtedly bold move with the declaration that this will be a visit for peace, "peace not only for our generation but for future generations in the world we all live in together."

As far as the distant future is concerned there is a high degree of probability in this angle as seen by Mr Nixon. An end to decades of confrontation between the United States and China will rid the world of a further cradle of conflict.

But a long and arduous path must be negotiated before relations between Washington and Peking return to normal. In the past American public opinion has been pained against Peking to such an extent that the change cannot be brought about overnight.

It is not only the domestic situation, either. The foreign policy constellation arising from the President's initiative is even further-reaching.

The about-turn in ties between Washington and Peking may no doubt result in a swifter and more acceptable solution to the conflict in Indo-China but the United States not only has commitments in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Its links and ties with other South-East Asian countries are even closer and more intensive.

Formosa is, of course, the prime example but countries such as Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia also have a close relationship with the United States and initial reactions in these countries clearly indicate that they were prepared poorly if at all for Mr Nixon's new China policy.

The change in relations between China and the United States will also strongly affect Japan. The restrained Premier Sato has maintained in respect of the desire to recognise Peking that is widespread all over Japan is due in part to consideration for the United States.

Japan is competing with China for supremacy in South-East Asia. Rapprochement between Peking and Washington is bound to cast a shadow on relations between the United States and Japan.

President Nixon's China policy is bound first and foremost, however, to foster nervousness, not to say panic, on the part of the Soviet Union.

Moscow's commentaries on the so-called ping pong diplomacy were critical indeed. The Soviet Union accused the Chinese of wanting to safeguard the Soviet front by coming to terms with Washington.

Tension between Peking and Moscow in recent years has doubtless been largely responsible for the superpowers Russia and America getting together round the conference table.

It is a moot question whether the progress made in the Salt or Berlin talks or indeed the Kremlin's new approach towards this country would have come about so swiftly had it not been for the

President's visit will ease path to solve Asian problems

No matter how far clues can be traced back into the past and no matter how the signs have multiplied of late the assessment that President Nixon proposes to visit Peking comes as a sensation.

In the wake of minor moves such as easing of trade and travel restrictions, various statements and table tennis ties Washington and Peking have decided, as it were, on a great leap forwards in the form of a fundamental change in mutual relations.

A visit to mainland China by an American President cannot be interpreted as other than a far-reaching and decisive move.

The technique that is now intended to lead to rapprochement is in keeping with the political customs of the age. The visit of an American President, head of state and government rolled into one, is something so spectacular that it would seem at one fell swoop to overcome the many serious problems that immediately come to mind.

What, for one, is to become of Tai-



FDP strategy conference

Four Democratic leaders met in Bonn for confidential talks on 18 July to agree on policy guidelines for this autumn's Freiburg party conference. The talks, dealing mainly with social and welfare policy, were attended (from left to right) by Minister of Agriculture Josef Ertl, Foreign Minister and party chairman Walter Scheel and his two deputies, parliamentary party leader Wolfgang Michnick and Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher. (Photo: dpa)

blood shed on the Sino-Soviet frontier two years ago.

The Soviet Union can hardly be afraid of anything more than a return to normal in relations between the United States and China. The latest turn in relations between Peking and Washington could well delay negotiations in progress with the Soviet Union, negotiations launched by President Nixon himself.

The Soviet Union will certainly adopt a tougher approach than in the past. There can be no precluding the danger of setbacks.

Mr Nixon's China policy shows courage but there must be no underestimating the risks it involves. The aim of peace the President would like to usher in will doubtless be preceded by a period of unrest.

Heinz Verfürth
(Handelsblatt, 19 July 1971)

New U.S. China policy gives Bonn greater international leeway

President Nixon's historic decision has come as a bombshell in the middle of Bonn's summer recess. Even if the entire Cabinet had been in session on the Rhine its reaction would hardly have differed from that voiced by the government spokesman.

In terms of long-range policy planning, however, this major change in relations between Washington and Peking cannot pass unnoticed.

This country trades quite extensively with China but there have not as yet been genuine political exchanges. As regards diplomatic ties, for instance, Bonn is by no means in the same position as Washington, which is not compelled to set such store by relations with Moscow as is this country.

At the present juncture it would be unrealistic to think in terms of solving outstanding problems with the Russians by means of closer contacts with the Chinese.

Coordination between Washington and Peking puts Moscow above all in a new and more difficult position. It is now increasingly clearer why the Soviet Union is bent on solving to its own satisfaction but as soon as possible such problems as exist on its western periphery. This, of course, presents Bonn with an opportunity of benefiting accordingly.

On the other hand China and America will not become bosom pals overnight. Bonn must nonetheless think in terms of Washington and Peking in future no longer being at loggerheads.

This hostility has so far been only to

Continued on page 2

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Americans view sympathetically latest Hanoi proposals

For the first time in three years of Paris peace talks the Americans have not felt obliged to reject outright a proposal made by their Communist opponents.

Unlike its four predecessors the seven-point plan proposed on 1 July by Madame Binh, leader of the Vietcong delegation, contains a bait so ideally suited to the United States to withdraw and US prisoners of war to be released even without the negotiation of a political settlement.

President Nixon has made the withdrawal of all American troops from the South Vietnamese theatre dependent first and foremost on the prior release of POWs. The Vietcong have made this seem a possibility.

Mr Nixon also called for a withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops and presupposed the success of his Vietnamisation programme designed to ensure that the South Vietnamese are able to look after their own defence.

Madame Binh's proposals clearly rule this balanced programme out and interviews given by the leaders of the Communist delegation have meanwhile made it easier to interpret the Vietcong proposals.

The division of Madame Binh's proposals into two parts, one dealing with the military problems, the other with the political future of South Vietnam, has come as a particular surprise.

This distinction between the two as-

STUTTGARTER
ZEITUNG

pacts, a negotiation tactic long demanded by the Americans, would make it possible for the United States to withdraw and US prisoners of war to be released even without the negotiation of a political settlement.

Negotiations on America's military commitments would then be conducted between the United States and North Vietnam, leaving the drafting of a political settlement to the Vietcong and the representatives of South Vietnam.

The offer to link US withdrawal with simultaneous release of POWs is another new development amounting to a concession to the Americans.

The cloven hoof is the conditions on which the Communists insist. Vietnamisation of the war must be abandoned and all American troops must be withdrawn.

Le Duc Tho, the eminence grise of the Communist delegations in Paris, has since made it clear in an interview with the *New York Times* what he takes this to mean.

Madame Binh's proposals certainly contain points that deserve discussion and the political complex is the more interesting.

All depends, however, on the Americans being prepared to drop President Thieu, on whom their hopes of making the Vietnamisation programme a success have so far depended.

It is yet not clear whether all aid for the South Vietnamese army must also be brought to a halt.

Since there is no mention of a North Vietnamese withdrawal from the South the outcome would, come what may, be an ominous between the Americans and the Communists with the South Vietnamese being left to their own devices.

Thus the only concession is the release of 400 American prisoners of war.

Madame Binh's political proposals, contained in points two to seven of her package, have so far been paid relatively little attention in comparison with the military considerations.

In addition to unacceptable demands such as US reparations and total abandonment of the Vietnamisation programme they contain details that amount to serious changes in the Communist line.

International leeway

Continued from page 1

Moscow's advantage. Washington can now sound a more confident note in dealings with the Soviet Union, secure in the knowledge that the Vietnam war will come to a conclusion in the foreseeable future.

The dialogue between the two superpowers that have so far dominated world affairs has now become a three-cornered talk. This may not have made Bonn more of a heavyweight but it has provided this country with greater political leeway, leeway that must be put to good use as soon as possible.

Hans Leymann
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 17 July 1971)

China is prepared to take part in a conference on Indo-China, a political offensive on Peking's part that is designed to complement Hanoi's political advance.

Le Duc Tho, special adviser to the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris, has advocated in no uncertain terms a resumption of the work of the Geneva conference.

He emphasises that peace terms are attainable on the basis of the 1954 agreement and went on to explain the seven-point plan submitted by Madame Binh of the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government.

On 1 July the female head of the Vietcong delegation made it known that North Vietnam aimed at maintaining strict neutrality should the Vietnam war come to an end.

This formula tacitly indicated the advocacy of a similar political solution for South Vietnam.

The statements made by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to the leader of the Australian Opposition to the effect that China will not stand in the way of a new

China willing to pursue talks on Indo-China

Geneva conference show of only one conclusion. Mao's China is also in favour of a neutral Indo-China.

There can be no objection to this aim in itself but support for it is tantamount to support for the North Vietnamese timetable for further steps in the direction of an end to the war that suits the Reds.

Either way the entire process has got out of hand. The other side has also offered the President a tempting bait in the form of the release of all American prisoners of war on the announcement of a final date by which America is to have withdrawn from South Vietnam.

In terms of black and white President Nixon is faced by the dilemma of whether to opt for the humanitarian gesture of freeing American POWs or to accord priority to the statesmenlike consideration of not jeopardising the success of Vietnamisation.

For the Nixon administration this timetable is more than unpleasant. President Nixon would prefer to postpone all major decisions until his own re-election.

The world is tenuously awaiting a reaction from Sen Clemente.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 13 July 1971)

The Vietcong may, for instance, continue to insist that the US government lend no support whatsoever to the Thieu puppet regime.

Yet prominent Saigon politicians now appear to merit inclusion for the first time in the coalition government consisting of representatives of the Vietcong and the South Vietnamese neutrals for which the Communists have long called.

In the past the disappearance from the political scene of President Thieu, Vice-President Ky and Premier Khiem has been demanded. Now bogeyman Thieu is alone in being termed unacceptable.

A political solution is to be achieved in three stages. Political, social and religious

forces in South Vietnam are by various means, a term which can be taken to mean those with the present Saigon regime minus Thieu and the Vietcong, to form a neutralist government which, after further negotiations, is to include representatives of the Vietcong.

The government of national unity formed in this way is then to set the scene for free elections and finally to embark on a programme of gradual reunification with the North.

None of all this is new but nuances of the text and its interpretation by Communist delegations make it appear right to assume that in view of this autumn's elections in South Vietnam a little more political leeway than in the past is to be allowed the neutralist wing, headed by Presidential candidate Minh and such members of the present government as are prepared to part company with President Thieu (Vice-President Ky, for instance).

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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 13 July 1971)

Representation of West Berlin abroad is a tricky one

One of the trickiest outstanding points in the present Berlin talks. Department sources note, is the representation of West Berlin abroad.

There has been no denial of that one of the topics discussed in the past week of June at the Congress of the Social Democratic and Socialist parties of the European Economic Community countries, held in Brussels.

Detailed comment is not forthcoming in response to objections that this evidently amount to acceptance of a solution presupposing the existence of three separate political entities on man soil.

All sources of information agree that the Four Powers have so far been unable to reach agreement on the formulation of their basic legal principles of rights and duties in Berlin.

At about the same time and likewise in Brussels Otto Bremer was at the meeting of the European Metalworkers Trade Union Federation of the Community. He said: "The kind of thinking that is typical of a nation-state belongs in our opinion to days gone by. The time is right for the United States of Europe. The Europe of federations such as General de Gaulle envisaged is no solution."

Both congresses aimed at the same goal - strengthening the socialist leftwing of the EEC. The fact that they came simultaneously, however, was in fact coincidental.

At both congresses "the Germans" were the most influential group on account of their strong organisations, but Otto and Volker Herbert went out of their way to play down the power they held and bring it to bear only behind the scenes.

Both congresses the unhealthy ideological splintering of the Western European left-wing is once again very clear. In the other EEC countries it has made all well nigh impossible.

Therefore at the two congresses the main battle was for effective singular and unitary, more just division of incomes and wealth, democratic controls of economic power concentrations.

Too much credibility with the "popular front" Socialists in the southern EEC countries could cost the Social Democrats in Bonn votes at the next general election.

It was finally decided to consider a reform of the Luxembourg liaison bureau of the socialist parties and Alfred Mozer, the former chief of the Cabinet of EEC

influenced trade unions of Italy next year the door would be open for the communist wing of the metalworkers in the most southerly EEC as much as for the Christian metalworkers unions.

Otto Bremer who is backed up by the non-party example IG Metall does not see any demarcation disputes especially as he stressed in his policy speech the time for a "European wage scale policy" is not yet ripe.

Calmly he told his Latin colleagues in the metalworking industry who were calling for "communal activities" that they should heed the realities. Wage scale legislation and hence the tasks of trade unions in the individual EEC countries are still diverse.

It is only in the British Labour Party but also on the left-wing in Eire, Norway and Denmark that hesitation has to be overcome.

In this context Herbert Wehner not only launched out against the Dutch defenders of supra-nationality, but also said that the Western European alliance should never develop into a "block against other blocs".

In what way can the European Parliament be brought to exercise a truly parliamentary function?

The question of a gradual decline in power of national parliaments by the delegation on increasing powers of decision to the European Council of Ministers concerns everyone who is involved with a serious consideration of democracy on the one hand and European integration on the other.

It is not that this problem was hushed up at the Brussels party congress. But not enough emphasis was placed on the necessity of arriving at a specific and realistic solution.

Certainly it is fair to argue that we must first and foremost wait for the entry of the four new EEC members and not create new difficulties for those people in Britain, Denmark, Eire and Norway who favour entry into the Common Market.

But it must also be taken into consideration that at the moment the French government, at least, is not looking for democratisation. Also a Bonn government headed by Social Democrats is bound morally at least to such a line by specific suggestions of Socialist parties in the other EEC countries.

Despite a long international tradition the more or less vague long-term aims appear just as empty as the many rubrics. Watchwords such as "Federated state" or "confederation" and "alteration of the capitalist system" or "democratisation of society" arouse far different ideas in the minds of the Italians and French than they do among the Germans and the Dutch or Britons and Norway, on account of the differing historical experiences in each country and the vast differences in the social setup in these countries which still exists.

The metalworkers trade unionists are quite a way ahead of the socialist politicians in the specification of their aims in "theses on the strategy of metalworkers trade unions in Europe".

Should we not have expected that the Congress of European socialist parties would place great stress on an intensive discussion about the extremely complex problem of how the processes of decision-making within the Community should be subjected to democratic control?

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European Socialist parties and trade unionists hold congresses in Brussels

We must march onwards towards the United States of Europe, but via Geneva if necessary," said Herbert Wehner in the last week of June at the Congress of the Social Democratic and Socialist parties of the European Economic Community countries, held in Brussels.

There has been no denial of that one of the topics discussed in the past week of June at the Congress of the Social Democratic and Socialist parties of the European Economic Community countries, held in Brussels.

■ EDUCATION

Political broadcaster takes a hard look at schools crisis

Readers who have not acquainted themselves with the reasons for and symptoms of the educational malaise facing our schools can now do so with ease by consulting two works that have recently appeared.

Lutz Lehmann, since 1961 one of the brains behind the television programme *Panorama* and since 1970 an editor with Norddeutscher Rundfunk in Hamburg, only washes 'dirty school laundry with his *Klagen über Lehrer F. und andere Schulbespiele*.

Scandals are presented in full detail together with a list of names and relevant documents and literature, irrespective of whether it is the Dreisler case, the Flemming case, the Frohn case, the Lüdke, Kommer, Leonhardt, Güte or Jacobsen cases, exemplars from schools in Baden-Württemberg, Hesse, West Berlin or Hamburg, sex cases in a girls high school or the dismissal of a capable progressive educationist from school service.

Even when Lehmann describes "members of staff among themselves" and specifies the unfair conduct of certain teachers, his words, often full of biting irony, are more of an attack against a reactionary educational system and authoritarian school authorities than against the teachers themselves.

The second work, written by the former Berlin Senator of Education and his closest colleagues, also starts off with the malaise facing our schools. The simpler, more personal style soon reveals that the authors are more concerned with the broad public than with specialists.

Who could feel no sympathy for Rainer, a school beginner who only finds misunderstanding, punishment, suspicion and beatings at his first school?

Who could refrain from making the bitterest of attacks against the education system after reading of the sufferings of sit Herbert who is entered in the school register as illegitimate and finally transferred to a special school after a school psychologist certifies that he has been damaged by his environment?

In the next story, about a boy called Günther who was always a good worker and finally became a civil servant, the authors of the book speak of the causes and background of this miserable situation, and more thoroughly than Lehmann does.

"A teacher is first and foremost a public official and only then a democratic member of society," they write. "He stands right at the bottom of the pyramid of command. The party gives its orders to the ministers, the ministers to the education authorities, the education authorities to the headmasters, the headmasters to the teachers. It is the teachers who have to carry them out." We are in a vicious educational circle.

Spokesmen of all three Bundestag parties described the new law as an important contribution to university reform and an aid for increasing the number of study places available.

Five thousand of these scholarships will be awarded this year. The Budget has 31.2 million Marks set aside for this purpose. The government will finance ninety per cent of the scholarship during the initial period. The Federal states will contribute the remaining ten per cent.

In future the Federal states will pay as much as the government. A Christian Democrat motion to split costs 75:25 between government and the Federal states was rejected.

Christian-Democrat Georg Gölter stated that Federal states governed by Christian Democrats or Christian Socialists would press for the 75 to 25 split despite the Bundestag vote.

Speaking for the Social Democrats, Professor Günter Slootta stated, "Post-graduate scholarships cannot be compared with the normal doctorate grants awarded by the government and Federal states."

Up-to-now qualified graduates have been subsidised by the State, whatever their subject. The post-graduate scholarships system should, Professor Slootta added, be based on performance, the demand for graduates and the aims of the research planning conducted by the government, Federal states and universities.

(Die Welt, 25 June 1971)

Lutz Lehmann: Klagen über Lehrer F. und andere Schulbespiele (Complaints about teacher F. and other examples from our school). Published by S. Fischer, 100 pages, 6 Marks.

Carl-Helmut Evers and others: Verdammen unsere Schulen die Zukunft? (Are our schools neglecting the future?) Published by Eeon, 272 pages, 12 Marks.

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(Die Welt, 25 June 1971)

Full agreement on future career

Parents usually agree with their children's chosen career, according to a survey conducted by the Nuremberg-based Federal Institute of Labour among secondary school children who were about to go out to work.

Only twelve per cent of the pupils interviewed did not agree with their parents over their choice of career.

The Federal Institute of Labour awarded prizes to 315 of the interviewed sample whose names had been picked out of a hat.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 July 1971)

and can only be regretted by any responsible educationalist.

But once again it can be seen how dangerous pars pro toto conclusions can be when single events or individual situations at schools are turned into generalities and applied to our whole education system.

The authors would not dispute the fact that there are not only a large number of truly democratic and "progressive" teachers at our schools but also occasionally more human education authorities than the ones mentioned.

But if this hard-hitting analysis was

meant to shake us out of a self-satisfied, everything-is-all-right attitude towards education and draw our attention to current and permanent problems, the authors have done a good job and it is this that they were probably trying to achieve above all else.

Even though schools are not the chief factors determining the future – otherwise we should long ago have had a Third World War following on from the teachings of schools in the Third Reich – it is of great importance to us all to aim for a better education system. And let us not forget that the road is not only long but that parents and teachers are actually our allies.

Heinz Föhl
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 6 July 1971)

Lowly educated earn the least, survey shows

A survey conducted by the Statistics Bureau in Düsseldorf on the connections between education and income shows the truth of the old saying "the stupid stay poor".

Sixty-seven per cent of untrained workers with an elementary school education have a net monthly income of less than eight hundred Marks.

It only takes a successful apprenticeship period to bring most workers with an elementary school education (55 per cent) over the eight hundred Mark level.

Only 21 per cent of the workers who have gone through vocational college earn less than eight hundred Marks a month.

Few people with no more than an elementary school education can hope to earn a net wage of more than 1,800 Marks. Only 0.5 per cent of the workers at this wage level have an elementary school education without a subsequent apprenticeship and only two per cent with an apprenticeship.

Nine per cent of this wage group are workers with the lower and 25 per cent with the higher school leaving certificate.

Engineers and employees who have completed university courses have most chance of reaching this top salary range with thirty and forty percent respectively.

Statisticians state however that the amount of monthly income is not dependent only on a person's school education.

Concerned about the education of foreign children who often speak two languages though master neither of them and only rarely complete their school successfully in the Federal Republic, a professor had already set up six Spanish elementary schools in North Rhine-Westphalia before advancing to a high school.

The arrangement of atoms is now known to play a decisive part along with chemical composition. Because of the number of atoms in them, many of these substances have not been examined down to their smallest detail.

Whatever region a person lives in and whatever education he had, there is still a clear difference in male and female income. To earn a relatively large sum of money in the Federal Republic, you therefore have to be a man and an academic.

Peter W. Schroeder
(Münchner Merkur, 3 July 1971)

parents usually agree with their children's chosen career, according to a survey conducted by the Nuremberg-based Federal Institute of Labour among secondary school children who were about to go out to work.

As the professional world is becoming increasingly complicated, he said, parents and children must be given as much good information as possible when the time came to choose a career.

The Federal Institute of Labour awarded prizes to 315 of the interviewed sample whose names had been picked out of a hat.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 July 1971)

meant to test the value of the career advisory service.

Only twelve per cent of the pupils interviewed did not agree with their parents over their choice of career.

The Federal Institute of Labour awarded prizes to 315 of the interviewed sample whose names had been picked out of a hat.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 July 1971)

He is supported by both the German and Spanish authorities.

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■ INVESTMENTS

Playing the stock market is risky for the unknowing

Despite *Volksaktionen* (people's shares, offered on preferential terms to people in receipt of relatively small incomes) and an ideology of prosperity-for-all, the stock exchange has remained for the major part of the population the unknown mysterious temple of Capitalism.

It is generally considered to be a market reserved for the initiated, where cool, calculating, money-minded people collect, who know all about businesses and known how to exploit industry to their own ends.

Although there are about four and a half million shareholders in this country there is a general mistrust of the stock market.

Whenever the occasional scandal explodes on the stock market like a bomb, such as Boswau & Knauer, Sarotti or Merrill Lynch we hear comments such as "Monte Carlo without music" about the stock market.

In the end it is the mass of small shareholders who have to finance the profits of the few initiated since the short-circuited way to the sources of vital information is over the carpets of committee rooms and via advisory boards, but also across the floor of the stock exchange.

Before the common run of shareholders gets to know anything about changes in the level of profitability of a company, alterations to dividend levels, proposed mergers and the shifting of capital, chickens such as these have long since come home to roost in the committee rooms and around the advisory-board conference table.

At the stock exchange the professionals are able to scout around for the vital tips which only become common knowledge several days later. By the time the small shareholder gets cold feet about a rumour the professionals have been able to take effective action.

This gap in information dissemination between the initiated and the outsiders can naturally never be completely bridged by rules and regulations.

Nevertheless the startling abuses are a thorn in the flesh of not only the legislators, but also many of the professionals at the stock exchange who dislike the bad reputation they give stockbrokers and increase the danger of stricter government controls being imposed.

In Bonn too there is a climate of opinion that says that there should be a kind of "traffic police" at the stock exchange and that it would be better if this were run by the affected insiders than if new bureaucratic offices were set up.

However, when even members of the stock-exchange committee of experts with Professor Forberg in their midst are supposed to be on the lookout for voluntary reform methods and consider the reservations and hesitation of the legislators in this direction as "a crumbling of State authority" (according to Professor Stützel) and prefer a private solution only because of the lack of qualifications of civil servants there must be some doubt about the chances of success the do-it-yourself method will enjoy.

Doubt about the actual intention to break down at least partially the advantage in the acquiring of information that insiders enjoy lead the involved outsider to believe that the whole work of reform is in the doldrums.

This is in direct contrast to the hurly-burly, which the Forberg reformers with their euphoric ideas found in November 1970. They foresaw an independent in-

vestigating committee under the leadership of an experienced legal mind working on the stock market no later than spring 1971.

But first there were setbacks. The Federal state watchdog authorities were not prepared to go along with their ideas that the admitting agencies on the stock market that already existed should be active in this direction on their own voluntary initiative and without any legal contract.

Now in fact the private associations in the credit business are to fill the gap and ask the stock markets to implement test commissions to judge possible abuses by the initiated.

But now that eight months of the test period approved by the legislators for the realisation of voluntary controls have elapsed it seems that all the pace has gone out of the programme of reform work.

But with undiminished optimism those involved have granted themselves leave until November to get a working system of regulation ready for presentation.

But already there are impatient voices making themselves heard in the Economic Affairs Ministry. Rumours in Bonn say that a balance sheet will be drawn up in October at the latest.

At that time the Forberg researchers will have to present the government with a credit and debit account of the position of the initiated on the stock market.

On the account are for instance the legal organisations which will give decisions on the reports of the economic cheaters whenever it is suspected that someone with inside information is misusing this.

Even though experience may have taught the Forberg reformers that the readiness of many company boards of directors may have been of no more than a rhetorical nature, there is an overwhelming feeling among the old-timers that people's trust in company shares must be strengthened.

Whenever suspicions are well-founded insiders will decide whether action is to be taken against insiders.

Time is pressing since no action by the government to bring about the accumulation in private hands will not be till the stock market is an open market.

Rolf Dichtrich Schaefer

Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 June 1971

Stock market up 11 points in first half of 1971

It is almost inevitable that in the current year those stock-market investors who have put their money in chemicals will face lower dividends than they have had in recent years, especially as the companies reported that in the first few months of this year they suffered a cutback in profits.

But there remains an encouraging profit of eleven per cent over the half-year. This must be taken as a satisfactory development in the light of the complaints of high overheads that are repeatedly being put out by companies, in a period which has seen an upvaluation of the Mark and at a time when the government and the Bank of Issue have been carrying out measures to cool down the economy (tax increases and a credit squeeze).

Scarcely any other six-month period has seen such a differentiation in internationally recognised standard values as the past half-year.

For instance, the shares of the chemical companies (BASF, Bayer and Hoechst) are for the most part cheaper now than at the turn of the year if the dividends paid out are not taken into consideration.

The chemical industry in this end other countries has got into difficulties and is facing a structural crisis which results largely from the building up of excessive production capacity at factories during the economic boom.

Continued on page 11

Nor does RWE, the largest producer of electric current in the Federal Republic seem to have any worries about maintaining a high level of profitability after recent increases in the price of electricity.

Profit expectations are none too high in the Federal Republic steel industry in 1971. At the Thyssen founders and Preussag there could be a lowering of dividends this year.

Nevertheless the Bank of Issue is pursuing its chosen course doggedly and will do so until the effect of the braking becomes noticeable. The Bundesbank will have little hesitation in releasing the brakes to a certain extent.

But for the stock-market investor a turnaround in credit policies means that he must have been involved previously with at least instalments.

Thus the spokesman of the Frankfurt banking house Gebrüder Bethmann hit the nail right on the head when he stated: "Fear of possibly arriving on the scene too late obviously brings about a steady influence on the stock-market index."

There is no great raising of capital on the cards to upset the stock-market balance. The next great capital demand will be in the autumn when Veba raises 206.3 million Marks.

The long-term beneficial effect on our stock market of Britain's entry to the Common Market should not be overlooked.

Moreover, the Bundesbank fears that the "homemakers" who went to convert their Eurodollar credits into loans from German banks will give a new impulse to capital expansion.

It is precisely at this juncture that the Bundesbank plans to step in with its restrictive policies. It is appealing to the banks not to replace every Eurodollar credit with a domestic loan, so that the expansion on the credit market is cut back and overall demand is checked.

Only in the case of massive withdrawals

Continued on page 11

Stocks and shares ownership

Stocks and shares ownership Beginning 1962 10
Beginning 1970 20

Distribution
As in 1970
Self-employed 34
White-collar workers 31
Civil servants & State employees 28
Agricultural workers 15
Pensioners etc. 15
Labourers 11

Dividend bearing stocks and shares
Volume
27 28
Investment 18 18
Government securities 9

G 259

Stocks and shares ownership
In every 100 households

1962 10
1970 20

Stocks and Shares
in percentages of

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■ AUTOMOBILES

Manta - finest Opel car, test drivers claim

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

Manta is a fine-sounding name that is not to be found in a normal dictionary. It is the German name for an electric eel or sting ray.

For years the Americans have taken to naming their latest cars after exotic animals such as the impala, the mustang and the cobra.

Opel, established in 1862, were taken over in 1929, at the start of the Depression, by the Americans and are now a division of General Motors.

Under US management the German market has been shrewdly assessed and Opel have succeeded in manufacturing long runs of efficient small and family sedans.

Opel have maintained their good domestic record. Last year the number of private cars newly registered increased by 14.4 per cent on average over the year before. Opel's home sales increased by 16.5 per cent, exports on the other hand having declined.

Kadett (402,000 units) and Rekord (263,000 units) models account for the majority of the 820,000 Opels, including vans and lorries, that rolled off the assembly lines last year.

The Kadett and the Rekord are the mainstay of the Russelsheim and Bochum works. Of the Manta one test driver said that it was the finest Opel ever manufactured. He may have been right. This article aims to deal more with performance and comfort.

The Manta is available in a variety of versions and with a choice of three different engines. There are eight versions in all, all with the same wheelbase, the same interior and the same bodywork.

The price range starts at 8,270 Marks for the standard model with the 1,600-cc engine developing 68 horse power.

This standard version is also available with a more powerful, eighty-horse-power 1,600-cc engine and with the 1,900-cc engine developing ninety horse power.

The same engines are available for the de luxe version, which starts at 8,719 Marks.

The SR is a good deal more expensive, available only with the eighty-horse-power engine at 9,118 and the ninety-horse-power engine at 9,782 Marks. The most expensive and best-equipped model is the version tested.

To begin with it is worth noting that the difference in price between the various engines is slight. The extra cost of the eighty-horse-power engine for the standard model is a mere 166 Marks and the ninety-horse-power 1.9-litre engine costs only another 300 Marks.

The relatively little extra the extra horse power costs is a result of years of long-run manufacture of all three engines.

It is always a gratifying feeling for the buyer of a new car to know that the engine he is buying has proved its worth. I am inclined to recommend potential Manta-buyers to opt for the most powerful engine.

This not only gives one the pleasant feeling of enjoying a reserve of power that is a genuine safety factor. The motorist also has the feeling that he can accelerate if he feels like doing. He does

not need to drive fast all the time.

To get down to basic facts, the 68-horse-power model accelerates to sixty from a standing start in seventeen seconds or so (which is not at all bad). It clocked a fraction under twelve and a half seconds in the nine-horse-power version of the Manta SR, which is undoubtedly a sporting time.

The works top speed of the 68-horse-power engine is 95 miles an hour, as against 101 for the eighty-horse-power engine and 105 for the ninety-horse-power machine.

The test car did slightly better, its ninety-horse-power engine clocking an average top speed of 172.3 km/h, or a fraction over 106 miles an hour.

The Manta is a little faster than its stablemate the Ascona, which has the same engines. The extra is the result of the better aerodynamics of its coupe design.

A good 170 kilometres an hour out of ninety DIN horse power for a four-seater model is not to be sneezed at these days. The higher price of the Manta SR is the result of abundance of extras nearly all of which I consider to be useful.

They include, for instance, an improved, three-phase current dynamo, iodine headlights, a clock, a cigarette lighter, bonnet and boot lighting, three-point safety belts in front (good for Opel), radial-ply tyres (185s being better for the SR than the narrower 165s), four-spoke sporting rims, a different, nappy-looking steering wheel and a rev counter.

The rev counter has a yellow zone between 5,600 and 6,200 rpm which is intended to indicate that the rev count is dangerously high and a red zone above 6,200 revs which is the upper limit. Any more and the engine will be in serious trouble.

Welcome rev counter

Buyers of a nappy-looking coupe that accelerates to sixty from a standing start, in twelve and a half seconds will probably drive at a fair speed and welcome the rev counter as a means of utilising the engine's power to the full and looking after it as well as possible.

Performance brings us to fuel consumption. Driven to the full in mountainous country the Manta SR can use thirteen and a half to fourteen litres per hundred kilometres (twenty miles to the Imperial gallon).

Driven a little less wildly it makes do with between eleven and thirteen litres (22 to 26 mpg). This is not all that little but hardly too much for what the SR has to offer in terms of performance.

Another drawback of the Manta that is typical of a convertible is that there is a fairly large blind spot when the driver cranes his neck before, say, turning into a major road.

This is one of the prices that has to be paid for a sporting, coupe look. The boot, on the other hand, provides as much luggage space as that of a saloon.

While on the subject of performance a



Opel's Manta

(Photo: Opel)

word needs saying about the Manta's road-holding. In accordance with the Opel tradition the Manta has independent suspension in front and a rigid but extremely civilised rear axle.

The road-holding of the new Manta comes as a great surprise in view of the scepticism of old about rigid axles and the suspension of previous Opel models.

On poor and bumpy roads you do, of course, notice that the rear axle is a rigid axle; the rear end can hardly fail to jump a little. Yet on good roads the road-holding is excellent, particularly on long, fast speeds.

G ratings would do a tourist credit and the Manta also behaves well on the borderline, gently and fairly harmlessly starting to slide. This also applies to wet road surfaces.

The Uniroyal radial tyres (185s, as already mentioned) with which the test vehicle was fitted out undoubtedly played their part in achieving these most satisfactory results.

Optional extras include a differential for 250 Marks, which is not too much for a new car. A differential is good at coping with the occasional difficulties a rigid axle may present, too.

The Manta's gearbox is good, the change is swift and the distances between the various gear positions are reasonable. A fully automatic three-speed gearbox is available for an additional 850 Marks but the power loss is considerable.

Automatic transmission adds a couple of seconds or so to the time the Manta takes to accelerate from nil to sixty and ticks three miles an hour or so off the top speed.

The Manta rates as a four-seater but like all two-door convertibles and a number of family saloons there is a limit to the amount of room available in the rear.

Motorists who drive with their arms relatively outstretched and thus slide the seat back cannot afford to be taller than five seven or so if passengers the same size are to have leg-room behind.

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Richard von Frankenber

(Deutsche Zeitung, 9 July 1971)

Fifty years of

DKW motorbikes

No one seems to know exactly but some time this year is the fiftieth anniversary of DKW, a house name for motorcyclists and more everywhere.

It all began in 1921 when Jørgen Rasmussen, a Dane living in Stuttgart, was to be a major contribution to the position of the environment. Their task is to perfect a propulsion system for motor vehicles that does no harm to the world around us.

"DKW, das Kleine Wunder (the wonder), goes uphill like other down," the slogan went. This, then, was a particularly promising project, a press conference held by the firm in Stuttgart on 6 July was told, is a liquid natural gas engine with which it is intended to equip city buses. The experimental bus will probably take the roads towards the end of the year.

Local transport authorities are extremely interested in the idea. "This," says Herr Köhl, head of Munich corporation transport, "is a project that will come to a swift and satisfactory conclusion. Our present diesel-engined buses can be converted to natural gas."

In introducing the Lomas model, Köhl went on to say that he was

DKW were the world's largest motorcycle manufacturers in the twenties and thirties. By 1937, he added, "could one day fill up hundred thousand engines had rolled off the assembly lines."

That year the first 500-cc two-cylinder model joined the ranks of single-cylinder bikes. It was air-cooled to begin with.

Pressed-steel frames, simpler to manufacture than the tubular steel frame, were soon a regular feature of DKW.

DKW's first 500-cc two-cylinder model was a substantial contribution to the fight against atmospheric pollution. Natural gas engines emit between sixty and ninety per cent less noxious exhaust fumes than conventional combustion engines.

The most serious problem at present is to accommodate sufficient fuel in the vehicle to permit a viable range. This problem was dealt with by Dr Hans Moll,

development engineers and designers at MAN are working on what problem is to be a major contribution to the position of the environment. Their task is to perfect a propulsion system for motor vehicles that does no harm to the world around us.

"High-pressure cylinders," he noted, "are far too heavy and above all far too dangerous in the event of accidents. When they are damaged they go off like a bomb."

"This, then, is why we are working particularly intensively on problems relating to the transportation and utilisation of deep-frozen liquid natural gas. In practical trials we are relying on the cooperation of Munich corporation transport."

MAN research engineers and scientists reckon the development of a liquid natural gas engine to be the cheapest and most realistic solution of the exhaust problem at present in sight.

In all probability it would take no more than a tenth of the price of a new bus to convert conventionally-powered vehicles to the new system.

The upshot is clean combustion, something that is growing increasingly essential in built-up areas and conurbations.

Liquid natural gas propulsion is not the only clean-air system under consideration at MAN research facilities. Gas turbines, for instance, which work on an entirely different principle, seem particularly likely to comply with clean air regulations.

Gas turbine engines are extremely powerful and likely to be limited to heavy goods vehicles, though. MAN already have the first German prototypes in use in Koblenz since February. The handicap continues to be the low storage capacity of batteries.

Yet in relation to liquid natural gas all these alternatives at present have the disadvantage that they are either too expensive as yet or unlikely to be a real success before the second half of the decade. The ice-cold natural gas engine is thus the hot favourite for the time being.

Claus Höhne

(Münchner Merkur, 7 July 1971)

TECHNOLOGY

MAN works on gas-driven buses project

a MAN director (MAN stands, incidentally, for Maschinenwerk Augsburg-Nürnberg).

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Karmann Beetle buggies

Karmann, manufacturers of the Italian-designed Karmann Ghia sports version of the Volkswagen, have started series production of buggies, the GF and the AHS Imp. Beetle buggies and components are sold and serviced by Volkswagen dealers. Both models weigh a mere 600 kg (1,320lb) and the 44-hp VW engine accelerates to sixty from a standing start in seventeen seconds. The top speed is a good eighty miles an hour and in first gear the buggy negotiates a seventy-per-cent gradient. Karmann buggies are not cheap, though. They cost between 8,800 and 9,100 Marks.

(Photo: Günther R. Reitz)

and the level of noise is both decidedly en improvement on the diesel engine.

Last but not least there is electric power, which has no exhaust problem whatsoever. A first trial bus has been in use in Koblenz since February. The handicap continues to be the low storage capacity of batteries.

Yet in relation to liquid natural gas all these alternatives at present have the disadvantage that they are either too expensive as yet or unlikely to be a real success before the second half of the decade. The ice-cold natural gas engine is thus the hot favourite for the time being.

Claus Höhne

(Münchner Merkur, 7 July 1971)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 30 June 1971)

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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 30 June 1971)

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■ OUR WORLD

Wolfenbüttel chemist's one-man development aid scheme



Recently Gustav Hannel, proprietor of a modest-sized chemist's shop in Wolfenbüttel, the Engel Apotheke, completed the biggest contract of his life, sending between six and seven tons of medicine worth 200,000 Marks to Argentina.

The fact that the business was reckoned up in tons and that he will not receive one Pfennig for it does not disturb Gustav Hannel any. It is his hobby to be the international chemist's shop for the world.

It all began seven years ago. Hannel asked several hospitals of tropical medicine to collect some rare herbs with medicinal properties for him. The reply came that he should first of all send the hospitals any surplus medicines he had.

Gustav Hannel took this request so much to heart that he now sends medicines all over the world for free. Their total value is between 700,000 and one million Marks per year, twice as high as the turnover of his business.

In the beginning he used the worldwide connections of the Lions International Club. But in 1969 he went independent and formed his own registered company — Intermedica.

He collects his supplies from colleagues in other chemist shops, doctors, who are flooded with free samples of drugs from manufacturers and the manufacturers themselves.

At the outset he appealed for surplus medicaments in medical magazines, but now, according to his business manager

Ursula Schäfer, "Intermedica has become so well-known that everything functions smoothly without any effort."

Ursula Schäfer keeps accurate records of incoming and outgoing medicine. For instance in May Intermedica received thirteen packets containing 116 kilograms of medicine. Wolfenbüttel Hospital alone was responsible for 22 kilograms of this. In 1970 Frau Schäfer registered a total of 3,542 kilos of medicine.

Not only do the donors send valuable drugs for this development aid programme but they also provide two Marks per packet for handling.

Incoming parcels are sorted out in a house opposite the Engel Apotheke and listed alphabetically. Every Monday and Thursday afternoon the operation swings into action and pensioners, housewives and schoolchildren, sometimes just three, but other times as many as sixteen, tear up the parcels and redistribute the drugs that are to be sent out. For their services they receive no pay nor any reward. The operation is supervised by Gustav Hannel and a vet.

On Saturday afternoons youth groups come from several outlying districts. They spend the night at the youth hostel (paid for by the local council) and continue their work on the Sunday.

The main customers for the medicines are the underdeveloped countries of South America, Africa and East Asia, particularly India. They go to hospitals, emergency children's villages or local humanitarian societies.

One drawback is that the drugs can only be sent to places where there is a German speaking doctor, so that the dosage and application instructions can be read. Often the person in question is a doctor from this country who has been

sent out under the development aid scheme. Some of them who have set up their own hospitals have become regular clients of Gustav Hannel.

Intermedica usually enlists the direct help of governments and embassies so that customs formalities can be waived.

Drugs are only sent when they are asked for. Those most frequently required are to combat stomach and intestinal complaints and tropical sicknesses such as malaria, tuberculosis and leprosy.

Mountainous areas have a greater requirement of drugs to combat colds, and drugs for circulatory disorders as well as vitamin preparations are in constant demand. What is not needed is medicine to combat the diseases of the prosperous, diabetes and heart disease for instance.

The massive order from Argentina came with the support of the government cooperating with the Society for German-Argentinian Cooperation (FAAG) in Buenos Aires and the VDA Society for German Cultural Relations Abroad (based in Munich). It is intended for German exiles living amid discomfort in this part of South America.

Against ageing

The large order included 120 kilograms of medicine to counter the effects of ageing, six hundred kilos of anti-cold medicine, 150 kilos of medicaments to fight rheumatism and three hundred kilos of vitamins. This consignment will be picked up by an Argentinian government plane.

But most other supplies have to be limited because of the high freight costs. Intermedica has sufficient medicaments and three times as many orders for them, but lacks the cash for transportation. In 1970 the organisation run by six dedicated people received 16,000 Marks in charitable contributions.

Gustav Hannel has knocked on the Bonn door and asked for help, but so far in vain: "They praised our virtue, but it has to remain its own reward," he said.

*Josef Schmidt
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 July 1971)*

A n assistant Catholic priest has called for a crusade against the greatest evil of our age. His speech was not made from the pulpit but rather in the market place — in the pop world of the young. And the symbol of the crusade is not the Cross but a stylized sun, like the international emblem of the pacifist movement.

Singers, actors, athletes and major companies have shown an interest in the new style anti-narcotics campaign launched by the Swiss priest Alfred Flury, 37, which has now spread to the Federal Republic and got off to a bang amid considerable publicity.

Father Flury is not ignorant when it comes to showbusiness. He is himself a successful songwriter, guitarist and pop singer. With his song "Ich geh an deinen Seite" he was top of the pops for several months.

An apprentice mechanic gave the singing priest the idea of wading into the fight against drugs through the normal channels of consumer society. The young lad complained to him: "They all laugh at me, because I don't turn on."

So Father Flury realised that drug taking is nothing but a stupid fad which can best be conquered by starting another, diagonally opposed fashion.

If turning on is in, the man of the church said, then tomorrow we must make it in to publicity and vociferously declare that we are against the dangerous habit.

A renowned psychologist backed him up saying, "This is probably the only possibility for dealing with the drug fad that is likely to be successful."

Swiss priest triggers off anti-drugs campaign

shirts and sweaters inscribed "No drugs" by several West German firms who have a licence.

Five per cent of the sale price goes as a licence royalty to Father Flury's fund. A well known sports clothing firm is planning to cooperate with the scheme. And Father Flury is hoping that he will soon be able to arrange for an entire Federal League football team to take the field in kit with the anti-drug symbol.

The Munich missionaries believe that it will soon be a fashion to be against drugs and it may become an ideology. Just as pop idols like Mick Jagger, John Lennon and drug-victim Jimi Hendrix made the drug cult popular so will famous anti-drug campaigners and singers create solidarity against this insidious menace and proudly demonstrate their belief by wearing the anti-drug sign openly. You can be in for five Marks.

Profits from the no drugs business will be managed by a committee which has yet to be formed. Father Flury, who also puts the royalties from his records to restricted and consider that drugs are the best way to break out. They widen their horizons and help personality unfold.

Many of them feel hemmed in by the best way to break out. They widen their horizons and help personality unfold.

According to the Berlin team drugs rarely taken as a means of protest.

*Karl Stankiewitz
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 July 1971)*

Berlin team investigates drug menace

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger</i